Appendix A– April 17, 2000; Order issued by Supreme Court of United States denying Writ of Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20543

April 17, 2000

Mr. Larry Ritchie Jr.
c/o Route 2
Box 54
Marietta, OH 45750

Re: Larry Ritchie Junior
v. West Virginia, et al.
No. 99-1463

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

The Court today entered the following order in the above entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,

William K. Suter

William K. Suter, Clerk

Appendix B– June 5, 2000; Order issued by Supreme Court of United States denying Rehearing of Writ of Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20543

June 5, 2000

Mr. Larry Ritchie Jr.
c/o Route 2
Box 54
Marietta, OH 45750

Re: Larry Ritchie Junior
v. West Virginia, et al.
No. 99-1463

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

The Court today entered the following order in the above entitled case:

The petition for rehearing is denied.

Sincerely,

William K. Suter

William K. Suter, Clerk

Appendix C-- June 16, 2000; Decision issued by Supreme Court of United States denying Showing of Cause.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

WILLIAM K. SUTER
CLERK OF THE COURT

June 16, 2000

AREA CODE 202
479-3011

Larry Ritchie Jr.
Route 2 Box 54
Marietta, OH 45750

RE: Larry Ritchie, Jr. v. West Virgina, et al.
No. 99-1463

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Your petition to rehear and show cause was received June 15, 2000, and must be returned.

When this Court denies a petition for a writ of certiorari, and a petition for rehearing, it does so without comment which is the practice of the Court. Furthermore, Rule 44 prohibits the Clerk from receiving consecutive petitions for rehearing.

This office will send you a check in the amount of $200 as a refund for the $200 in cash that you left with this office on June 15, 2000. This office may not return cash by mail.

Sincerely,
William K. Suter, Clerk
By: Francis J. Lorson
Francis J. Lorson
(202) 479-3024

Enclosures

cc: Seth P. Waxman
William L. Mundy
Steven P. McGowan

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Appendix D-- July 12, 2000; Decision issued by Supreme Court of United States denying Vacate Void Judgment.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

July 12, 2000

WILLIAM K. SUTER
CLERK OF THE COURT

AREA CODE 202
479-3011

Larry Ritchie Jr.
Route 2 Box 54
Marietta, OH 45750

RE: Larry Ritchie, Jr. v. West Virginia, et al.
No. 99-1463

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Your petition to rehear and vacate void judgment and application for assignment to an individual Justice were received July 7, 2000, and must be returned.

This Court denied your petition for rehearing on June 5, 2000, and you were so notified. Rule 44 prohibits the Clerk from filing consecutive petitions for rehearing. Furthermore, you may not invoke Rule 44.1 since that Rule deals with petitions for rehearing on a judgment of the Court. Rule 44.2 applies to your case as the Court denied a petition for a writ of certiorari. Your application is returned since the full Court reviewed your petition for a writ of certiorari and your petition for rehearing. You may not invoke Rule 22.

The office will send you a check in the amount of $200 for the $200 in cash you left with this office on July 7. This office may not return cash by mail.

Sincerely,
William K. Suter, Clerk
By: Francis J. Lorson
Francis J. Lorson
(202) 479-3024

Enclosures

cc: Seth P. Waxman
Samuel Kay, Clerk

Appendix E– August 7, 2000; Decision issued by Supreme Court of United States denying Motion for Reconsideration.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001

WILLIAM K. SUTER
CLERK OF THE COURT

August 7, 2000

AREA CODE 2
479-3011

Larry Ritchie Jr.
Route 2 Box 54
Marietta, OH 45750

RE: Larry Ritchie, Jr. v. West Virginia, et al.
No. 99-1463

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Your motion for reconsideration was hand delivered to this office August 3, 2000, and is returned for the reasons set forth in prior correspondence. This case is closed in this Court, and no further relief in this matter is available through this Court.

Sincerely,
William K. Suter, Clerk
By: Francis J. Lorson

Francis J. Lorson
(202) 479-3024

Appendix F-- October 6, 2000; Order issued by Court of Appeals of United States denying issuance of Writ of Certiorari

UNPUBLISHED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 99-1826

In Re: LARRY RITCHIE, JR.,

Petitioner.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari. (CA-98-1151-6)

Submitted: September 30, 1999 Decided: October 6, 1999

Before NIEMEYER, WILLIAMS, and MICHAEL, Circuit Judges.

Petition denied by unpublished per curiam opinion.

Larry Ritchie, Jr., Petitioner Pro Se.

Unpublished opinions are not binding precedent in this circuit. See Local Rule 36(c).

Appendix F

PER CURIAM:

Larry Ritchie, Jr., petitions this court to issue a writ of certiorari to the district court and review the record and two orders in actions he filed in 1997 and 1998, pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 21(c) and 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (1994). Ritchie filed a notice of appeal of these orders in Ritchie v. West Virginia, No. 99-1750.* This appeal provided the proper vehicle for challenging the orders, and we perceive no basis for reviewing these adjudications by extraordinary writ. Accordingly, we deny Ritchie's motions for a hearing under Fed. R. Civ. P. 7 and for default judgment and his petition for a writ of certiorari. We dispense with oral argument because the facts and legal contentions are adequately presented in the materials before the court and argument would not aid the decisional process.

PETITION DENIED

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* This appeal was dismissed on September 3, 1999, under 4th Cir. Local R. 45, for failure to pay the filing fee.

Appendix G – February 1, 2000; Order issued by Court of Appeals of United States denying rehearing and rehearing en banc.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOURTH CIRCUIT

In re: Larry Ritchie, Junior
Petitioner

On Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc

The petitioner's petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc was submitted to this court. As no member of this Court or the panel requested a poll on the petition for rehearing en banc, and

As the panel considered the petition for rehearing and is of opinion that it should be denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED that the petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc is denied

Appendix H– April 29, 1999; Order of Judgment entered by United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

PARKERSBURG DIVISION

ENTERED
APR 29 1999
SAMUEL L. KAY, CLERK
U. S. District & Bankruptcy Courts
Southern District of West Virginia

LARRY RITCHIE JUNIOR,

Plaintiff,

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 6:98-1151

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
et al.,

Defendants.

JUDGMENT ORDER

In accordance with the Memorandum Opinion and Order entered this day, the Court hereby **ORDERS** as follows:

1. All of Plaintiff's pending motions be **DENIED**;
2. All of Defendants' motions to dismiss be **GRANTED**;
3. Motions for sanctions, filed by City of Parkersburg, Paul A. Billups, and Mundy & Adkins, be **GRANTED**;
4. Defendant State of West Virginia's motion for leave to file an untimely motion to dismiss be **GRANTED**;
5. This action be **DISMISSED** and stricken from the docket.

The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Order to counsel of record and to the plaintiff.

ENTER: April 28, 1999

Charles H. Haden II, Chief Judge

A TRUE COPY CERTIFIED ON
APR 29 1999
SAMUEL L. KAY, CLERK
U.S. District & Bankruptcy Courts
Southern District of West Virginia

Appendix H

ENTERED

APR 29 1999

SAMUEL L. KAY, CLE
U. S. District & Bankruptcy
Southern District of West

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
PARKERSBURG DIVISION

LARRY RITCHIE JUNIOR,

Plaintiff,

v. CIVIL ACTION NO. 6:98-1151

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
et al.,

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending are Plaintiff Ritchie's "Motion to Strike under F.R.C.P. Rule 12(f)" and "Motion for Hearing under F.R.C.P. Rule 7(b)(1)," treated as objections to the Report-Recommendation filed by the Honorable Jerry D. Hogg, United States Magistrate Judge. This action was referred to Judge Hogg, who has submitted his proposed findings of fact and recommendation for disposition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B). The Magistrate Judge filed his Report-Recommendation on April 9, 1999, and Ritchie filed his objections to the Report-Recommendation on April 26, 1999. Having reviewed *de novo* those portions of the Magistrate Judge's Report-Recommendation to which Ritchie objects, the Court concludes that the objections are without merit.

Ritchie's motion to strike and motion for hearing further reflect the utter nonsense of Ritchie's pleadings and motions.

Ritchie states the grounds for the motion to strike are "Substances of Immaterial; Scandalous and Redundancy under F.R.E. Rule 103(a)(1) for Presentment of Objection by F.R.E. Rule 104(a) for Question of Admissibility of Evidence presented." Presumably, Ritchie alleges Judge Hogg's ruling is the result of fraud and bias and was outside Judge Hogg's jurisdiction.

The affidavit Ritchie attaches in support of his motion to strike is characteristic of the baseless personal attacks Ritchie makes in his litigation. Ritchie avers Judge Hogg is a "Trespasser" within his case and that the undersigned judge possessed knowledge of Judge Hogg's bias and "neglected Affiant Court Access and/or neglected presentment of an Order recusing" Judge Hogg. Furthermore, he avers the undersigned judge is

> liable completely for any Misconduct, Malfeasance, Misfeasance or Nonfeasance of Office of Agents Jerry Hogg [Magistrate] and Sameul [sic] Kay [Clerk] for negledcting [sic] prevention of further injury(s) or wrong(s) of fraud with/for possession of knowledge defined under U.C.C. 1-201(25-27) for establishing claim of knowledge for liability of injury(s) sustained by Affiant under Title 42 U.S.C. Section 1986 for Knowledge of Law neglecting prevention of further injury(s) or wrong(s).

Affi. at 2, Pl.'s Mot. Strike. Ritchie fails to give any factual allegations that would allow the Court to review his legal conclusions or even understand on what basis Ritchie proceeds. The Court agrees with the Magistrate Judge that Ritchie "has wasted

enough of the Court's time."[1]

Judge Hogg recommended motions for sanctions be granted with the sanctions left to the Court's discretion. Keeping in mind the frequency of Ritchie's nonsensical and baseless filings, Plaintiff Larry Ritchie Junior is put on **ORDER AND NOTICE** that similar filings of this nature, including joining judicial officers and court personnel, will subject him to a contempt citation.

Accordingly, the Court adopts and incorporates the findings and recommendation of the Magistrate Judge with the foregoing modification and **ORDERS** (1) Plaintiff's pending motions are **DENIED**; (2) all of Defendants' motions to dismiss are **GRANTED**; (3) motions for sanctions filed by City of Parkersburg, Paul A. Billups, and Mundy & Adkins, be **GRANTED**; (4) Defendant State of West Virginia's motion for leave to file untimely motion to dismiss be **GRANTED**; and (5) that this action be dismissed from the docket of the Court.

ENTER: April 29, 1999

Charles H. Haden II, Chief Judge

---

[1] In so noting, the Court is also aware the United States Supreme Court denied a petition for certiorari filed by Plaintiff, among others, appealing the ruling of a West Virginia Circuit Court. Junior v. West Virginia, 1999 WL 162797 (April 26, 1999).

Appendix I-- Affidavit in Support

Incorporated Case 99-1463

In the

Supreme Court of the United States

Submitted March 3, 2000

October Term, 1999

In re: LARRY RITCHIE JUNIOR, Sui Juris

Petitioner,

-vs-

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA [Sued as a Person] et al;

Respondents,

I, Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner deposes under Pains and Penalties of Perjury under Law of United States of America and states following:

1) Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner is Affiant within Affidavit in Support of Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus.

2) Affiant is over age of twenty-one and competent for testifying.

3) Affiant's Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus and Affidavit in Support are made timely and in Good Faith with no just cause for delay.

4) December 3, 1998; Affiant entered into a binding Contract under Master/Servant relationship with United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia with Specific Performance for a Trial by Jury by United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia accepting terms of Contract and payment of filing fee in amount of $150.00 and no cents.

5) April 29, 1999; Respondent Charles Haden II [Judge] breached binding Contract between Affiant and United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia upon exceeding limitation of Jurisdiction by neglecting observance of procedure used and applied within Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner's presentment of Contract

required by law.

6) April 29, 1999; Respondent Charles Haden II [Judge] further breached binding Contract between Affiant and United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia by possessing Jurisdiction over Subject Matter and over all Parties and losing all Jurisdiction by acting under Color of Law and Official Right outside scope of authority delegated by law.

7) April 29, 1999; Respondent Charles Haden II [Judge] Order issued was Coram non Judice and Order of Judgment entered was void ab initio.

8) Respondent Charles Haden II [Judge] mailed communications containing threats with contempt of Court and granted sanctions without Affiant given a Court Hearing for presentment of Evidence by design.

9) June 23, 1999; Affiant entered in a binding Contract with Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit by way of Petition for Writ of Certiorari against United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia for Certification of Record for review by accepting terms of Contract and payment of filing fee in amount of $100.00 and no cents.

10) October 6, 1999; Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit issued an Order stating writs of Certiorari were improper remedies and Appeals were Proper remedies for challenging orders.

11 Affiant's Petition for Writ of Certiorari filed June 22, 1999 directed to United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia for certification of record for review **was proper** for United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia did possess Jurisdiction over Subject Matter and over all Parties but lost Jurisdiction over Subject Matter and over all Parties by exceeding limitations of Jurisdiction/authority under Color of Law and Official Right delegated by law.

12 February 1, 2000; Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit entered an Order denying rehearing of Larry Ritchie, Junior

Appendix I

Petitioner's Petition for writ of Certiorari.

13 February 1, 2000; Court of Appeals of United States further injured Affiant by breach of binding Contract between Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner and Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit by extorting and robbing Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner rights of petitioning government for redress of grievances with Court Access and opportunity of presenting evidence.

14) February 1, 2000; Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit possessed knowledge under U.C.C. 1-201(25-27) for Establishing Knowledge of Fraud sustained by Affiant by Federal Actors acting under Color of Law and Official right exceeding limitations of Jurisdiction by breaching of binding Contractual Obligations with Specific Performance.

15) Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit never gave Affiant a hearing in open Court for right of enforcing Obligations of Contract and presentment of evidence mandated by Title 42 U.S.C. § 1981 for Statement of Equal Rights by design.

16) April 17, 2000; William Suter [Clerk] issued an Order denying Affiant 's Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

17) April 17, 2000; Agent William Suter [Clerk] acting in concert/harmony with Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit and United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia of further withheld Court Access permitting Affiant exercise Rights of procedural due process and substantive due Process of law under Color of Law and Official Right by design.

18) May 4, 2000; Affiant timely petitioned Supreme Court of United States for rehearing of Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

19) June 5, 2000; Agent William Suter [Clerk] issued an Order denying Affiant 's Petition for Hearing.

20) June 15, 2000; Affiant petitioned Supreme Court of United States to rehear and show cause with Particularity why Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari was denied.

Appendix I

21) June 16, 2000; Agent Francis Lorson [Clerk] made a decision for returning Affiant 's Petition to Rehear and Show Cause with Particularity.

22) July 17, 2000; Affiant timely petitioned Supreme Court of United States for rehearing and vacate void judgment entered by United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia April 29, 2000.

23) July 12, 2000; Agent Francis Lorson [Clerk] again made a decision for returning Affiant 's Petition to Rehear and vacate void Judgment.

24) Supreme Court of United States never Affiant a day in open Court or investigated Fraud perpretated under Color of Law and Official Right by federal actors using authority clothed by United States under disguise of law exceeding limitations of Jurisdiction by design.

25) No Justices of Supreme Court of United States participated in issuing Orders/decisions/Judgment against Affiant or upon behalf of Affiant.

26) Principal is defined as an "Actor" or absolute perpetrator of a crime.

27) Agent is defined as a person authorized by another [principal] to act for or in place of principal.

28) Under Principal/Agent relationship; Chief Justice William Rehnquist is Principal over agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk].

29) Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] act under scope of authority of Chief Justice William Rehnquist of Supreme Court of United States.

30) Principal(s) are liable by act(s) perpetrated under Color of Law and Official Right by Agents exceeding Authority and neglecting prevention of further injury(s) or wrong(s) with possession of knowledge defined under U.C.C. 1-201(25-27) by impairing obligation of binding Contract(s) under Seal and condoning/ratifying act(s) made by agents.

31) Affiant never received Affiant's one time Judicial Review

by 1789 Constitution of United States of America Article III Section 1 for Judicial Power shall be vested by one Supreme Court of United States.

32) Affiant exhausted all remedies within United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia and Court of Appeals of United States Fourth Circuit.

33) Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] fraud denying/withholding Court Access perpretated upon Condition of Mind of Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] under Color of Law and Official Right warrants issuance of Affiant's Writ of Mandamus for no ordinary remedies are available.

34) Orders/Decisions issued by Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] exceeded limitations of Jurisdiction by possessing knowledge under U.C.C. 1-201 (25-27) for Establishing of knowledge of fraud sustained against Affiant of Rights under 1789 Constitution of United States of America deprived by federal actors acting under Color of Law and Official Right exceeding limitations of Jurisdiction by design.

35) Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] possessed power of correcting further injury(s) or wrong(s) of Fraud sustained against Affiant at all times and neglected usage of power of correcting/preventing further injury(s) or wrong(s) by design.

36) Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] exceeded Limitations of Jurisdiction by further depriving Affiant of Rights by Title 42 U.S.C. § 1981 for Statement of Equal Rights and 1789 Constitution of United States of America Amendment V and XIV for Due Process and Equal Protection under Color of Law and Official right by design.

37) All orders/Decisions made by Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] are ipso Facto void {Unenforceable}by Agents William Suter [Clerk] and Francis Lorson [Clerk] exceeding limitations of Jurisdiction by neglecting observance of procedure otherwise not in accordance with law contrary with 1789

Appendix I

Constitutional Right of Due Process and equal Protection and benefit under Law under Color of Law and Official Right by design will be ignored by Affiant.

38) Affiant possesses no proof Affiant's Petition for Writ of Certiorari was ever presented before any Justice of Supreme Court of United States.

39) Affiant's Petition for Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus directed against Chief Justice William Rehnquist will establish Chief Justice William Rehnquist possessor of knowledge of Fraud sustained against Affiant by federal actors acting under disguise of law of an established enterprise of fraud and racketeering manifesting overt acts of extortion and robbery of Affiant's exercise of rights under 1789 U.S. Const. Am. I right of petitioning Government for redress of grievances; Title 42 U.S.C. § 1981 for right enforcing Obligation of Binding Contract under Seal of United States of America and remedies provided by acts of Congress under Title 42 U.S.C. § 1986 for knowledge of Law neglecting prevention of further injury(s) or wrong(s) of Fraud under Title 42 U.S.C. § 1985 for Conspiracy by Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for Deprivation of rights under Color of Law.

Respectfully Submitted,

Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner
c/o Route 2 Box 54
Marietta, Ohio 45750

Subscribed under Oath/Affirmation before me 30 day of August, 2000.

Notary

My Commission Expires: _____

PEGGY J. HERRON
NOTARY PUBLIC
IN AND FOR THE STATE OF OHIO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES APRIL 26. 200

Appendix J -- Relevant Provisions under 1789 Constitution of United States of America and Statutes

I. Provisions under 1789 Constitution of United States

1) **Amendment I** - Right of Petitioning Government for Redress of grievances.

2) **Amendment V** - Due Process of Law.

3) **Amendment VII** - In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

4) **Amendment XIV** - Due Process and Equal Protection and Benefit under Law.

II. United States Code

5) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 2 "Principal"**

a) Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids; abets; counsels; commands; induces; or procures its commission, is punishable as a Principal.

b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a Principal.

6) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 241- "Conspiracy"**

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him be the Constitution or Laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Appendix J

7) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 242 - "Deprivation of Rights under Color of Law"**

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, Regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

8) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 872 - "Extortion"**

Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment commits or attempts an act of extortion, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

9) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1505 - "Obstruction of Justice"**

Whoever, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent, or obstruct compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigative demand duly properly made under antitrust civil process act, willfully withholds, misrepresents, removes from any place, conceals, covers-up, destroys, mutilates, alters, or by other means falsifies any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony, which is the subject

of such demand; or attempts to do so, or whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication influences, obstructs, impedes, or endeavors to influence, impede or obstruct the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States; or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which any inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any Committee of either House or any joint Committee of the Congress shall be fined under this Title or imprisoned not more than Five Years, or both.

10) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1621 - "Perjury of Oath of Office"**

Whoever;

(1) having taken as oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the united states authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or

(2) in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States.

11) **Title 18 U.S.C.S. § 1951 Fraud and Racketeering:**

(a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or effects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined

under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(b) As used in this section;

(b)(1) The term "robbery" means the unlawful taking or obtaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against his will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property, or property in his custody or possession, or the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the taking or obtaining.

(b)(2) The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under Color of Official Right.

(b)(3) The term "commerce" means commerce within the District of Columbia, or any Territory or possession of the United States; all commerce between any point in a State, Territory, Possession, or the District of Columbia and any point outside thereof; all commerce between points within the same State through any place outside such State; and all other commerce over which the United States has jurisdiction.

12) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1952 "Fraud and Racketeering"**

(a) Whoever travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses the mail or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to--

1) Distribute the proceeds of any unlawful activity or;

2) commit any crime of violence to further any unlawful activity;

3) otherwise promote, manage, establish, carry on, of any unlawful activity and thereafter attempts to perform-

B) an act described within paragraph (2) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years or both.

13) **Title 18 U.S.C. § 1962 - "Prohibited Activities"**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person who has received any

income derived, directly, or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt in which such person has participated as a principal within the meaning of section 2, title 18, United States Code, to use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of such income, or the proceeds of such income, in acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of , any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce. A purchase of securities on the open market for purposes of investment, and without the intention of controlling or participation in the control of the issuer, or of assisting another to do so, shall not be unlawful under this subsection if the securities of the issuer held by the purchaser, the members of his immediate family, and his or their accomplices in any pattern or racketeering activity or collection of an unlawful debt after such purchase do not amount in the aggregate to one percent of the outstanding securities of any one class, and do not confer, either in law or in fact, the power to elect one or more directors of the issuer.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person employ by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate of foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions of subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

14) **Title 28 Section 1331 Federal Question**

The district court shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United

States.

15) **Title 28 Section 1343 Civil rights and elective franchise.**

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:

(1) To recover damages for injury to his person or property, or because of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42;

(2) To recover damages from any person who fails to prevent or to aid in prevention any wrongs mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42 which he had knowledge were about to occur and power to prevent;

(3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States;

(4) To recover damages or to secure equitable or other relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote.

16) **Title 28 U.S.C.S. § 1605 "General exceptions to the jurisdictional immunity of a foreign state:"**

(a) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of courts of the United States or of the States in any case;

(a)(2) in which the action is based upon a commercial activity carried on in the United States by the foreign state; or upon an act performed in the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere; or upon an act outside the territory of the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere and that act causes a direct effect in the United States;

(a)(5) not otherwise encompassed in paragraph (2) above, in which money damages are sought against a foreign state for personal injury or death, or damage to or loss of property, occurring in the United

States and caused by the tortuous act or omission of that foreign state or of any official or employee of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his office or employment; except this paragraph shall not apply to;

(a)(5)(A) any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function regardless of whether the discretion be abused, or

(a)(5)(B) any claim arising out of malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights.

17) **Title 28 U.S.C.S. § 1606 "Extent of liability;"**

As to any claim for relief with respect to which a foreign state is not entitled to immunity under section 1605 or 1607 of this chapter, the foreign state shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances; but a foreign state except for an agency or instrumentality thereof shall not be liable for punitive damages; if, however, in any case wherein death was caused, the law of the place where the action or omission occurred provides, or has been construed to provide, for damages only punitive in nature, the foreign state shall be liable for actual or compensatory damages measured by the pecuniary injuries resulting from such death which were incurred by the persons for whose benefit the action was brought.

18) **Title 28 U.S.C. § 1651 - "Writs"**

(a) The Supreme Court and all Courts established by Act of Congress may issue Writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usage's and principals of law.

(b) An alternative writ or rule nisi may be issued by a justice or judge of a Court which has jurisdiction.

19) **Title 42 U.S.C. § 1981 Equal Rights under the law**

All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall

have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other.

20) **Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983 "Deprivations of Rights"**

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or cause to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

21) **Title 42 U.S.C.S. § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil Rights:**

(1) Preventing officer from performing duties. If two or more person in any State or Territory conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place, where his duties as on officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the

United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to be him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws;

(3) Depriving persons of rights or privileges. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any state or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

Counsel of Record

1) Larry Ritchie, Junior affirms under Oath/Affirmation of Pains and Penalties of Perjury is a true and accurate certification of Counsel under Sup. Ct. Prac. R. 44(2) showing list of Respondents and Counsel of Records of Respondents.

a) Respondents Mundy & Adkins [Sued as a Person], Paul A. Billups [Attorney], and City of Parkersburg [Sued as a Person]; (Counsel of Record)

Mr. William Mundy
Mundy & Adkins
Post Office Box 2986
Huntington, West Virginia 25728

b) Respondents Steptoe & Johnson [Sued as a Person], W. Randolph Fife [Attorney], and State of West Virginia [Sued as a Person]; (Counsel of Record)

Mr. Steve McGowan
Steptoe & Johnson
Post Office Box 1588
Charleston, West Virginia 25326

c) Respondents Pullin, Knopf, Fowler & Flanagan [Sued as a Person], Benjamin Hughes [Attorney], and County of Wood [Sued as a Person]; (Counsel of Record)

Mr. Kenneth Knopf
Pullin, Knopf, Fowler & Flanagan
1000 Bank One Center
707 Virginia Street, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301

d) Respondents Charles Haden II [Judge]; Joseph Goodwin [Judge]; Jerry Hogg and Samuel Kay [Clerk] (Counsel of Record)

Mr. Seth Waxman
Solicitor General
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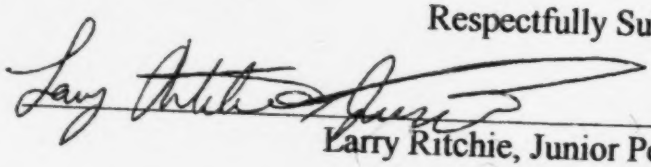
950 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20530-0001

Respectfully Submitted,



Larry Ritchie, Junior Petitioner
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